

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Ohio, 2013

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	8,450	23.1	7
Neck, including throat	100	.3	6
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	100	.3	6
Trunk	4,060	11.1	7
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	60	.2	3
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	60	.2	3
Back, including spine, spinal cord	3,280	9.0	5
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	1,030	2.8	8
Thoracic region	210	.6	3
Lumbar region	1,830	5.0	5
Multiple back regions	200	.6	7
Abdomen	540	1.5	44
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	540	1.5	44
Pelvic region	160	.4	27
Hip(s)	90	.2	90
Groin	80	.2	10
Upper extremities	2,130	5.8	10
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	1,000	2.7	12
Arm(s)	400	1.1	20
Arm(s), unspecified	90	.3	7
Upper arm(s)	150	.4	80
Elbow(s)	90	.3	7
Forearm(s)	30	.1	6
Multiple arm locations	30	.1	20
Multiple arm locations, unspecified	20	.1	7
Wrist(s)	470	1.3	5
Hand(s)	130	.4	5
Hand(s), unspecified	100	.3	5
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	30	.1	24
Finger(s), fingernail(s), unspecified	30	.1	19
Multiple upper extremities locations	120	.3	4
Shoulder(s) and arm(s)	90	.2	4
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	20	(⁸)	94
Lower extremities	1,710	4.7	4
Leg(s)	1,130	3.1	8
Leg(s), unspecified	210	.6	4
Thigh(s)	20	.1	2
Knee(s)	790	2.2	10
Lower leg(s)	80	.2	54
Multiple leg locations	30	.1	1
Knee(s) and leg(s)	30	.1	1
Ankle(s)	490	1.3	2
Foot (feet)	70	.2	1
Foot (feet), unspecified	20	.1	15
Sole(s)	40	.1	1
Heel(s)	40	.1	1
Multiple lower extremities locations	20	.1	3
Foot (feet) and ankle(s)	20	.1	3
Multiple body parts	440	1.2	8
Neck and back	70	.2	16
Shoulder(s) and back	40	.1	2
Other multiple body parts	320	.9	8
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	320	.9	8
Total state government ^{5,6,7}	430	31.1	10
Trunk	270	19.2	5
Back, including spine, spinal cord	250	18.3	5
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	120	8.6	5
Lumbar region	120	9.0	5
Upper extremities	30	2.1	15

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Ohio, 2013 — Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Wrist(s)	20	1.4	9
Lower extremities	40	2.7	34
Leg(s)	20	1.3	20
Multiple body parts	90	6.6	31
Other multiple body parts	90	6.3	31
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	90	6.3	31
Total local government ^{5,6,7}	1,530	43.1	24
Neck, including throat	220	6.2	50
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	220	6.2	50
Trunk	760	21.5	3
Back, including spine, spinal cord	750	21.1	3
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	530	14.8	3
Lumbar region	200	5.6	18
Upper extremities	140	4.1	72
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	90	2.5	72
Lower extremities	380	10.8	25
Leg(s)	60	1.8	36
Ankle(s)	300	8.5	25

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ Data too small to be displayed.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.